

Spin-off of philosophy punctuates new trend

By Alex Makowski

Investigation has revealed that plans to set up a philosophy department, described last spring as "largely an administrative change," mark a trend within the Institute that could have far-reaching implications for undergraduate humanities education.

Faculty members contacted within the humanities department explained that surging professional attitudes in the philosophy section were responsible for the move for departmental status. Currently the humanities department comprises four sections: history, literature, music, and philosophy.

The formal portion of the switch would involve an independent budget for the new department, plus changes in the relationship between philosophy and the core requirements and advisor system. "Philosophy department headquarters" would replace the present section designation on the office door, and another secretary might be hired.

Curriculum unchanged

Professor Richard Carwright, current section head, contends these details are the substance of the changes involved with his colleagues' request. "The curricu-

lum," he elaborated, "will not be affected."

Although humanities professors have discussed the idea for several years, it wasn't until September, 1969, that the Philosophy Section requested the change to independent departmental status. Presently the application is under review by the Academic Council.

Faculty and corporation

Should that administrative body approve the request, the case would pass to both the faculty and the Corporation. Faculty approval is necessary for the creation of a separate philosophy degree, while the Corporation must agree to plans for setting up a new department.

Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart, a member of the Academic Council who was contacted by *The Tech*, discussed some of the factors the Council considers in evaluating the proposed change. Besides financial matters, in this case relatively inconsequential, the Council has discussed how a separate department might affect the humanities education offered undergraduates here and what effect departmental status might have in attracting new faculty. No administrative source would

SCC revives student center

By Paul Raber

The Student Center Committee has attempted to add a bit of color to the generally gray atmosphere of the Stratton Building. They plan to create a new look and, hopefully, a new philosophy for this neglected and, in their opinion, misused part of the MIT community.

A small group of students, under the leadership of architecture student David Brown, is responsible for the bright stripes of red, yellow, and orange to be seen in the stairwells, and the new color scheme soon to become evident on the fourth and fifth floors.

On the fifth floor, the ceilings and walls of the lobby outside the Student Center Library have been painted. Plans call for removal or replacement of the partition in the lobby to which are presently attached a bulletin board and telephones. Locker units may be built in the library. Brown described a combination of 24-hour rented lockers to be assigned for the term to certain students on a basis still to be worked out.

Fourth floor

Current work on the fourth floor centers on repair of the ceiling. The work was hindered by difficulty in obtaining the proper materials, but the replacement of ceiling tiles in the



The fourth-floor halls of the Student Center have taken on a somewhat barren look in the wake of the removal of the old ceiling tile.

Photo by Dave Vogel

fourth floor corridors is proceeding using tiles from other areas. The number of light fixtures will be doubled and the corridors will receive a new coat of paint.

For the third floor, Student Center Committee has purchased a new 25 inch black-and-white television and new chairs. The ping pong tables now on the third floor will be moved downstairs.

Lobdell overflow

Next fall, a manned information desk and reading area stocked with current magazines will replace the pinball machines in their room on the second floor. More furniture and movable partitions will create a more intimate, personal atmosphere in the West Lounge. East Lounge will be adapted to handle the expected overflow from Lobdell when the Ashdown Dining Hall

closes this year. Plans are at present uncertain, but something must be done to meet the anticipated increase of several hundred customers at the Lobdell facility.

In the near future, possible next fall, Brown envisions a sign system for the Student Center. The system would be color-coded to match the color scheme of the stairwells: a different shade for each floor.

Community suggestions

Brown asked that any students interested in commenting on the work already completed or suggesting ideas for the immediate future and for long-range projects attend a meeting to be held on Monday, March 1, at 8 pm in the Student Center Office on the second floor. He stressed that he and the others

Greek minister visits MIT

By David Searls

A high-level cabinet member of the Greek military regime paid an unpublicized visit to MIT Wednesday.

Nikitas Sioris, Minister of Education and Religion in the present Greek government, is currently on a three-week tour of the United States as a guest of the State Department. MIT sources revealed that the visit remained unannounced "at the express request of the Department of State."

A subsequent afternoon tour of the Harvard campus was also shrouded in secrecy until revealed by the *Harvard Crimson* on the eve of Sioris' arrival. There some 50 to 60 anti-junta activists organized a picket line in anticipation of the appearance of Sioris who, although a civilian, gained his present post by succeeding the leading figure in

the junta, George Papadopoulos, last year. After an apparently uneventful tour of MIT, however, any possible confrontation at Harvard was avoided by a last-minute change of schedule.

The Boston agency in charge of international visitors, which arranged for the Harvard and MIT visits, declined to comment concerning the purpose and secrecy of the affair when contacted by *The Tech*. A diplomatic representative of the Greek government, however, said that the purpose of the visit is for Sioris "to be exposed to as much concerning the educational system in this country as possible," according to last Tuesday's *Crimson* article.

Some observers feel that the motives behind the US tour are more politically than educationally oriented. Citing the regressive nature of Greek educational

reforms in recent years, the *Crimson* article goes on to quote possible political motives offered by several observers: to impress the Greek-American community, to spirit skilled Greek national back to Greece, to intimidate other Greek nationals who might otherwise be more vocally opposed to the Junta (if they did not have family or friends in Greece), and, in general, to secure the colonels' political situation both here and in their own country.

According to one Harvard professor, Sioris' position "corresponds pretty closely to the ministry of the interior."

"He poses as an opponent of the regime, but it's impossible and ridiculous because he would not be in such a high post if he had something against them. He's a real minion of the colonels, and a hypocritical one."

Kavazanjian drops out of UAP race

The race for Undergraduate Association President has taken on a new character with the withdrawal of one ticket, the reorganization of another, and the announcement of three new candidates.

Withdrawing from the race is the Kavazanjian-St. Clair-Klein ticket. Kavazanjian felt that the campaign was taking a bad form.

"The race was getting too greasy for us. We didn't feel like running that sort of campaign."

The first ticket to announce itself, John Krzywicki and Bob Schulte, now features Schulte at

the top spot. The switch was effected just before the team circulated petitions last week.

The new serious candidates include Dick King '72, Robert Gorsche '73, and Bob Wake '74.

The deadline for completed petitions has been extended to today, as none of the tickets had been able to meet the Wednesday deadline.

Past years at MIT have seen varied candidate styles for the annual UAP election. Maria Kivisild won the 1968 race over a field of three more student political figures. The 1968 calen-

dar year saw the fragmentation and collapse of the current student government structure, and the 1969 race involved a referendum on the present General Assembly proposal. Mike Albert, prominent in the student radical movement, won on a write-in campaign over Jim Smith (running for the second year in a row), who subsequently founded *Thursday*, and Student Committee on Environment chairman Dick Evans.

Last year Wells Eddleman and Steve Ehrmann combined in a ticket of two well-known stu-

dent politicians. Their chief opposition was Bob Dresser and Debbie Bovarnick, two students working at the fringes of student politics on student and faculty/student committees.

For a look at the platforms and statements of the latest entrants in the UAP race, please turn to page two. Shulte, Wake, King, and Gorsche all submitted position papers. For the latest news on the UAP race, plus *The Tech's* evaluation of the candidates, see Tuesday's issue.

available after ticket-holders have boarded will be distributed among waiting students on a first-come basis.

Tickets are available in the bus office at Schneider Hall (the Student Center) from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm on weekdays. For students who can't make it to the office at those hours, a few tickets will be available at MIT from Jane Sauer in 39-556 from 9:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00 on weekdays.

No attempt will be made to stamp the tickets for use at specific times only. Students traveling out to the other campus to use facilities will be urged to travel during off-peak hours.

Five-day study

Robert Alberty, Dean of the School of Science and exchange co-ordinator here, explained to *The Tech* that the switch to tickets followed a week-long examination of the current bus schedule. During that five-day period, there were 125 trips between MIT and Wellesley, and ten busses were forced to leave students behind for lack of room. The exchange committee decided that this constituted too large a problem to ignore, and opted for the ticket system.

Ticket system ready for bus to Wellesley

MIT and Wellesley have adopted a ticket system to solve problems on the exchange bus program.

Beginning Monday, all students cross-registered from the two schools will be given free bus tickets. When the bus stops to pick up passengers, the students with tickets will be given the first seats.

No tickets sold

Two years ago tickets were also used, but this term no tickets will be sold. Extra seats

Schulte

Just as publicity got underway for the Krzywicki-Schulte campaign, a switch took place that left Bob Schulte the candidate for UAP and John Krzywicki candidate for UAVP.

According to Schulte the switch is not as important as it sounds, inasmuch as it would not change the relationship in the UA office.

The ostensible reason for the switch was that Schulte's primary function would be to act as a liaison between students and the administration, a role that would be more effective for UAP.

Krzywicki's main concern is, however, the coordination of the various committee's activities, which could be done just as well by UAVP.

Schulte admitted however, that a decisive cause for the switch was the characterization of Krzywicki as "a greasy student politician."

"The minute someone gets into student government," complained Schulte, "they are thought to be a greasy politician. The work has to be done by someone."

Schulte stated that the students should have some place to channel their complaints about who should get tenure on the faculty. Although this is a right cherished by the senior faculty, the decision affects the students most heavily.

When asked about a BA degree, Schulte felt this is up to



the faculty, although "too many feel there is no place for it here."

Schulte underscored the hope that his administration would be less political than that of the past UAPs.

"Political? We want to be as non-political as possible. The minute you take a stand, about 80% of the students don't listen to you anymore."

He sees the function of UAP "more administrative than political."

As part of the platform, the reorganization of student government would center around the abolition of the General Assembly. The responsibilities would then rest with the Executive committee. The remainder of student government would remain in its present form.

Gorsche

UAP candidate Robert Gorsche is centering his campaign on curriculum reform and financial aid policy. He has chosen to relegate student government to a secondary place on his priorities, emphasizing that it is only the means to an end.

Gorsche argues that the curriculum should be project oriented, with requirements kept to a minimum. Certification, he felt, could be accomplished by means of a "comprehensive test," similar to a doctoral exam, which a student would be allowed to take several times if necessary. Gorsche admitted that his proposals would possibly not be adopted for some time.

Financial aid

On the question of financial aid, Gorsche favored exploration of Yale's deferred tuition plan. He felt that MIT might be able to implement the idea with more success than Yale.

While Gorsche called for the abolition of the General Assembly, he has not yet formed an alternative. The Undergraduate Association, he said, "should help students solve their problems," not their personal problems, he explained, but those involving the Institute. The UA, he added, should provide students with information on its activities, including how to get in touch with the people working in various areas. Gorsche noted that both he and his running mate Michael Knauer are familiar with the current opera-

tions of student government.

The effect of any political stands the Undergraduate Association might take, Gorsche felt, is "not great." The Association as a whole "could not take much action," he said. Gorsche said he doesn't "know how you can stop them from taking a stand. The simplest way," he continued, "is not to worry about it."

Judicial reform

When questioned on judicial reform, Gorsche said that in order for any reform to be a success, students would "have to come up with something the administration would agree with."

Gorsche re-emphasized the point that MIT's curriculum should be project oriented. Under the present system he claimed that students get a lot of information "that seems useless." A project oriented curriculum would force students "to know certain things to solve their problems." He felt that on the whole people would learn better because they won't have to "get involved in things they're not interested in," and they would better remember what they learned because they would be able to "ask a lot of questions" while they were learning.

The "first thing" students are confronted with after graduation, Gorsche noted, is solving problems. His project oriented curriculum would "teach people how to deal with problems they



know nothing about."

No evaluations

Gorsche ruled out "official evaluation" of a student's projects. There would be discussion with faculty members "all the way through," he argued, and it would be "enough" if the student were satisfied. MIT's diploma would be a statement that the student had completed the Institute's requirements. Students who needed evaluations for graduate school or job applications would have them written by professors who had worked with them.

Another advantage of his proposal, Gorsche pointed out, was that it would free students from the "stigma of poor grades" earned early in their college career. Frequently, he added, the material in these courses is well-learned by the time the student graduates.

King

I am not running a standard campaign for UAP. I am not saying that I am the man most competent to operate the current student government structure in the interests of the students, nor that I have new directions that I want said government to take. I am claiming that the existing government has defects that must be corrected before it becomes an instrument of the students.

Government is now organized into a general assembly (GA) which has one representative for fifty people; an executive committee (ExecComm) consisting of UAP, UAVP, secretary general, and three other members whose selection I will describe shortly, and several general committees, most importantly including the nominations committee (NomComm). NomComm is charged with 'helping' the GA select students for membership on general committees including itself, and for membership on faculty committees which open a few places for students.

The general committees and the student-faculty committees do virtually all of the useful work of student government. The GA does very little, and its work should be taken over by a much smaller body chosen by the students. Although the tone of the constitution now in force is that NomComm merely screen applicants for positions on committees, with GA making final choices, what actually happens is that NomComm

makes the choices, and GA has veto power. *This veto power isn't used. Thus, NomComm is effectively choosing its successors*, as well as members of other committees.

My proposal would eliminate NomComm and the GA, having ExecComm do their work. But the structure of ExecComm has to be changed in order for this to work, because the at-large members of ExecComm (those other than officers) are chosen by GA and NomComm. I would like to see these at-large members of ExecComm chosen by petition. A candidate would submit a petition for ExecComm membership bearing signatures of 33% of the student body, and would then take office for exactly one year.

The reason I would like to see membership on ExecComm petitioned is that a requirement that the size of its membership be fixed doesn't take advantage of varying amounts of talent. Sometimes there will be lots of competent people — all serving. At other times there won't be very much talent. ExecComm will then be unusually small. There will be no one serving as a "least of evils."

I would also like to see a person's year on ExecComm



(either by petition, or his elected term as an officer) be the end of his student government career. NomComm and ExecComm now are fairly powerful positions, easily usable as stepping-stones to higher positions such as officerships. ExecComm, combining the functions of the existing ExecComm and NomComm, would be even more powerful, and people should be stopped from using such positions as a ladder.

I would insist that the petitions be circulated singly. In the early days of the present constitution, various groups tried to pack the GA by circulating

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Wake

It seems that this administration never really cares about students. Students, to them, are just products in the process of being assembled.

Sure, there's differentiation here, but even so, the finished graduate-computer must have been programmed with 18.01, 8.02, etc., plus various subroutines (department requirements) depending on what job you're designed to do.

Of course, periodically the students complain about endless requirements, compulsory commons, and other things that are crammed down their throats. The magic MIT formula to solve problems? Appoint a Commission! That way, if the project to alleviate some of the less endurable conditions here (awful gray walls, the physical environment some places here, for example) doesn't really change the programming much, and if it won't affect the administration-senior faculty power on campus, then the Commission can approve it and the power structure gets

credit for being willing to change.

Otherwise, the Commission can bury the project in a blizzard of papers, conferences, and buck-passing.

What never fails to amaze is that many students here enthusiastically go along with this. Maybe it gives them a (false) sense of power and importance. After a while, they even start to identify with the administration. I mean, a few have told me, "I got to dine with HoJo!" as if it's a milestone in their lives!

These student bureaucrats seem to also enjoy playing Byzantine politics against each other for some unknown reason. Perhaps they feel that the more motion they're engaged in the greater the likelihood of getting somewhere. Yeah, after serving on the Committee on the Evaluation of Freshman Performance. (Whoopee!) But really, students don't have any more power there than anywhere else. Just a bigger platform from

(Please turn to page 6)

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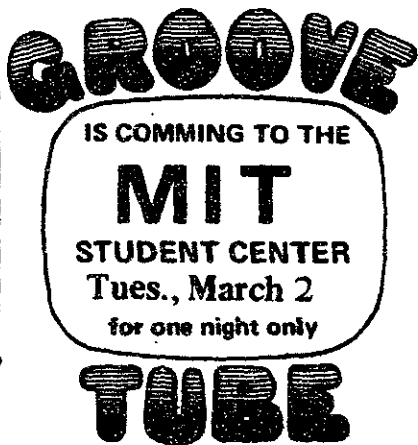
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Edgerton: 'strobe alley' pilot

By Buddy Miller

Although the majority of students at MIT have probably seen the impressive display of stroboscopic equipment known to most as "strobe alley" (the fourth floor of building 4), the facts of the man behind it all, Dr. Harold Edgerton, are less commonly known but are even more interesting than those of the equipment itself.

Dr. Edgerton, known to most as "Doc," received his BS degree from the University of Nebraska in 1925 and his MS and ScD in electrical engineering in 1927 and 1931 here at MIT. He has taught here since that time and is presently Institute Professor Emeritus.

In 1931 Dr. Edgerton perfected the first modern stroboscope, the idea for which sprang from his need for some way to photograph the oscillations of synchronous machines. It served his purpose quite well, and someone suggested to him that his stroboscope might be used in other fields. He was soon to see this for himself, and to extend the strobe's field of usefulness far beyond the expectations of anyone else in the field.

Combined with photography, his strobe lighting system has extended the limits of the visible world far beyond the old horizons. The impact of a golf club as it hits the ball, the flutter of a hummingbird's wings, the bullet going through a soap bubble, and many other wonders of the unseen world have been seen by us so often that we think of them as almost commonplace.

Aside from his invention of the stroboscope, Dr. Edgerton's activities and inventions in all phases of cinematography — in the air, under water, and even in the human bloodstream — have greatly advanced research in almost all fields of science and technology.

In 1939 Edgerton and his associates adapted the strobo-

scope for use in night aerial reconnaissance photography, and in 1944 he spent nine months in England as a civilian directing the use of his equipment by the Allied military forces. Strobe cameras, used for various purposes throughout World War II, were used the night before D-Day when aerial photographs of Normandy were taken by piercing the clouds and darkness with flashes of intense light.

In the years immediately following World War II, he designed a camera for the Atomic Energy Commission to photograph nuclear explosions after it was found that the blinding light rendered all conventional cameras useless. He solved this problem of light intensity with a special shutter called the "Rapa-tronic" which allows light to pass through for as short a time as one microsecond.

With Edgerton's special shutter, pictures of nuclear blasts can be taken ten miles from the site. In the early 1950's Edgerton set up his camera on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific and, despite dust, rain, wind, and salt spray, successfully photographed H-bomb tests at the moment of detonation.

At the request of the Atomic Energy Commission Edgerton and two of his former students, Kenneth Germeshausen and Herbert Grier, founded in 1947 a firm called Edgerton, Germeshausen, and Grier (EG&G) which was given a franchise in nuclear bomb testing. Since its founding, EG&G has participated in all but three United States nuclear bomb tests. Dr. Edgerton is presently honorary chairman of the board of EG&G.

In 1953 Edgerton began underwater research under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society. He designed an electronic flash camera capable of operating in the deepest parts

of the ocean, where pressures are as great as 8½ tons per square inch.

He has been on numerous expeditions with the French underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau. To position his camera on these expeditions he attached it to a "pinger," a device which uses sonar to measure distances from the ocean floor. Noting that these sound waves often penetrated the ocean floor, Edgerton devised a way to use sonar to search for irregularities beneath the ocean's floor and now uses this technique in archaeological research.

Edgerton and Cousteau went on one expedition to study the deep scattering layer in the ocean. Of this study he said, "All over the oceans all over the earth there's a layer that acoustically reflects a signal from about 1000 feet down in the daytime, and at night this layer migrates to the surface. From a sonar standpoint all you know is that you get an echo, but it moves during the day and night, so you know it's something alive. . . . People are still working on it."

Edgerton recently returned from a trip to the Gulf of Aquaba where he used sonar to search for lost ships that were sunk in Biblical days and have never been found. On several other occasions he has been to the coast of Israel to search for harbors mentioned in the Bible but which "have been misplaced."

He has not yet found either the ships or the harbors, but he did recently discover an irregularity about 25 feet under the sand at a point in the Gulf of Aquaba. It is about 50 meters across and is raised about a meter from the land around it. "And what is it?" he said. "Well, somebody will have to drill a hole and find out."

Announcements

* The Graduate Student Council is holding elections. Nomination petitions may be obtained on the various department bulletin boards or in the GSC office, 110 Walker Memorial. Petitions are due in to the GSC by March 19.

* Thomas Atkins, Boston City Councilor, will speak on current politics and other subjects Thursday, March 4, at 8 pm in Talbot Lounge, East Campus.

* Professor Jerry Fodor will speak on his book, "Psychological Explanations: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Psychology" Friday, March 4, at 4 pm in room E53-220. A discussion of the book will be held Thursday, March 4, at 7 pm in the same room.

* Sophomores interested in foreign study or attending another university in the US should contact the Foreign Study Advisor, Dean Hazen, as soon as possible: Room 10-303, x5243.

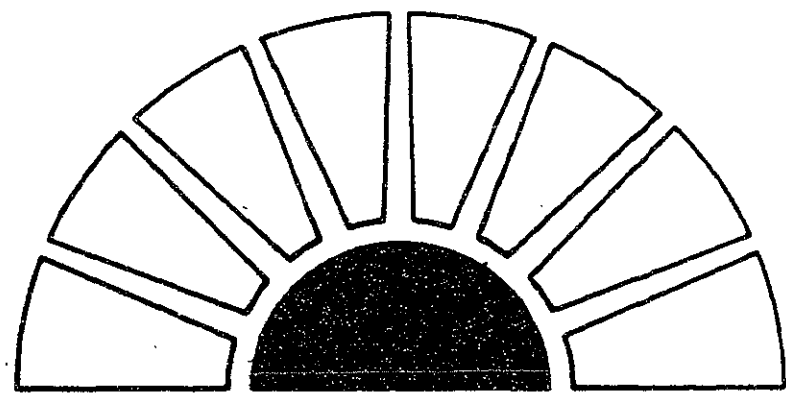
* International Rotary Awards for 1972-73 are open to undergraduates and graduates for one year foreign study in any field. Deadline for application is March 15. For information and applications contact the Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303, x5243.

* The MIT Department of Humanities presents a recital by Benjamin Cox, tenor, including works by Schumann and a group of songs by Faure; Wednesday, March 3, at 8:15 pm in the Kresge Little Theatre.

* The Thursday noon-hour concert, March 4, at 12:10 pm in the MIT Chapel will feature a cantata by Alessandro Scarlatti with soprano, trumpet, violin, viola, bass, and harpsichord.

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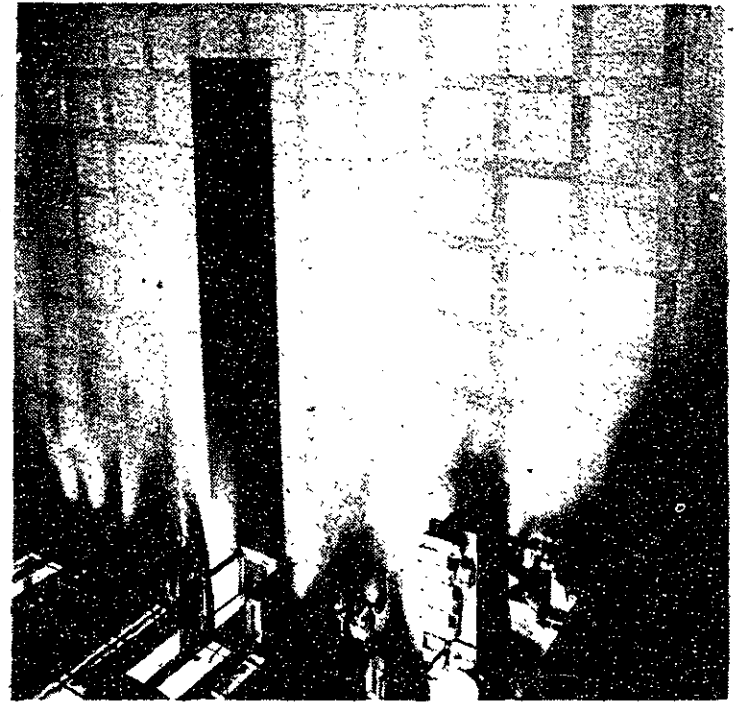
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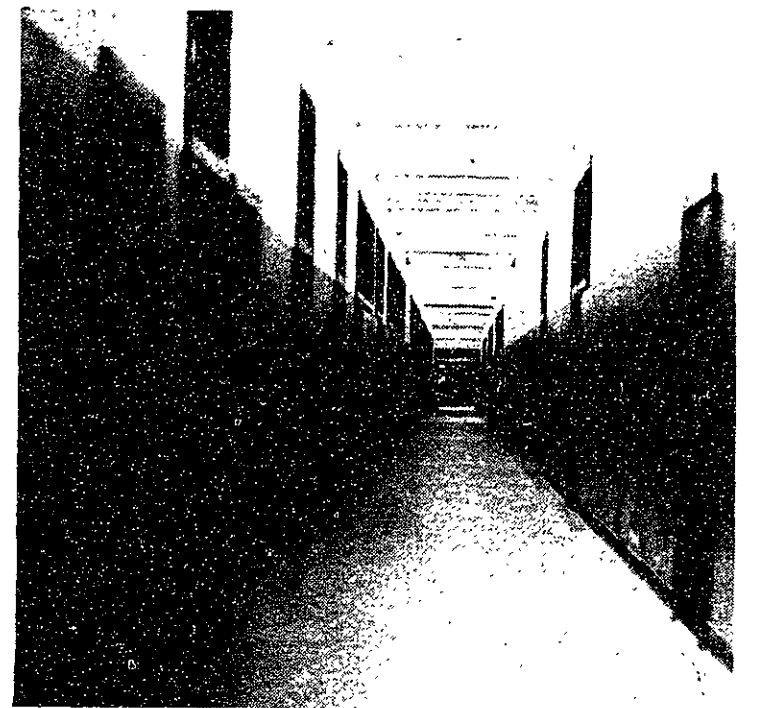
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*Photos by Sheldon Lowenthal
and Dave Vogel*



SCC revives student center

(Continued from page 1)

involved in the renovation were open to suggestions from members of the MIT community. Indifference on the part of students and others has largely characterized the reaction to work already completed. Brown said that anyone interested has the opportunity to influence the committee's plans.

The physical renovation in progress represents only one aspect of the committee's plans for the Student Center. It hopes to expand the social function of the building as well, to make it a focal point for activities, a place where students can go, not necessarily for a specific activity, but simply for recreation and

enjoyment. The committee hopes to work with living groups in sponsoring mixers, concerts, and other social activities. Currently, the Potluck Coffeehouse operates every Friday and Saturday night with free entertainment and refreshments in the Mezzanine Lounge. On March 2, Student Center Committee is bringing the Groove Tube, already a successful attraction in Boston, to the Student Center for one night at a reduced price. Possible for the future are free concerts featuring local rock groups. The committee is open to ideas from the MIT community and interested people should contact committee members at any time.

Money for the renovation now being done comes from the Physical Plant. However, the committee, not Physical Plant, has the responsibility for deciding on plans. The administration has not interfered with the work, but has remained interested and cooperative. Brown emphasized the primary importance of students and committee in the work rather than administration involvement. Several architecture students in the first-year design class have worked on plans for the Student Center but have not become seriously involved. New people are needed for the work to replace committee members who will leave this year.



Photo by Al Ritter, courtesy Technique

American legal trend views sex as private

By Lee Giguere

The general trend in American law is to see sexuality, reproduction, and marriage as private matters, in which people have the right to make up their own minds without interference.

According to Harriet Pilpel, a New York lawyer who has been involved in a number of cases relating to sexuality, this trend has grown up on the belief that the law has no right to interfere in the private acts of consenting adults.

These views were presented in the second in a series of lectures on human sexuality presented by the Lecture Series Committee and the Committee on Sex Education with the support of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

Mrs. Pilpel, speaking in a quick, clear voice, covered a range of topics, including laws governing sex behavior, sex in the arts (pornography), birth control, sterilization, and abortion, marriage laws, and laws pertaining to population control.

US: 90% sex criminals

The Kinsey report, she explained, stated that "nine out of ten people are sex criminals." She elaborated to say "the law frowns on any sex behavior other than face-to-face intercourse between married people." Anything else is considered criminal even between married people. Mrs. Pilpel criticized these laws, noting that they are seldom enforced, except against "those who cannot defend themselves."

However she noted that an Alaska law had been declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it was an "invasion of privacy." The American Law Institute's Model Penal Code, she added, has been based on the premise that "any action between consenting adults in private is no concern of the law."

Birth control

A change in the laws governing the dissemination of birth control began 5½ years ago when the Supreme Court over-

ruled a Connecticut law banning their use. Massachusetts, she noted, is one of two states that prohibits their dissemination except to married persons on a prescription basis. This law however, was recently overruled in federal court, while being upheld in the state Supreme Court. The attorney general is now awaiting a clarification.

A major point of contention now is the dissemination of contraceptives to minors. 40% of all illegitimate births, Pilpel stated, were to teen-age mothers. However, many of the difficulties that arise in this area are due, not to laws banning contraceptives, but to those that regulate the medical treatment of minors. A number of states, Mrs. Pilpel explained, were beginning to make it easier for young people to obtain birth control devices.

Abortion

Only four states, however, have repealed their laws banning abortion: Alaska, Hawaii, New York, and Washington, where it was the subject of a referendum. Another thirteen states, she noted, have modified laws that allow it in cases where it is necessary to save the life of the mother, or protect her physical health, or to avoid birth defects in cases of rape or incest. In Massachusetts, the law prohibits "unlawful" abortions, which she said, has come to mean any but those required to save the life of the mother.

Sterilization, she continued, was not considered by legislatures until the 1920's when a number of compulsory sterilization acts were passed. Only two states, however, limit voluntary sterilization. She noted, however, that it is often difficult to find hospitals that will perform them.

In divorces, too, Mrs. Pilpel pointed out, there is a trend towards the protection of privacy. Many states are liberalizing their laws to make divorces easier.



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Forty people rallied in the Tech Coop Wednesday afternoon to protest Polaroid business dealings with the apartheid South African government. The

demonstrators grouped near the camera department to insist that the store remove Polaroid products from its shelves.

King

(Continued from page 2)

groups of petitions, all to be signed at the same time — not individually. This must be forbidden.

Petitioning can also increase the responsiveness of Exec Comm by having members get on immediately for a specific issue. ExecComm terms will be starting at random times (when someone petitions) and ending one year later.

There will be no glutting of ExecComm because the petitions must be circulated singly,

because of the high number of signatures required, and because it will be emphasized that when you sign an ExecComm petition, you are voting for someone, unlike signing a UAP petition now, when you're merely getting him on a ballot.

With this new form of student government, I foresee an ExecComm consisting of people who want to work (they had to work to get on), and other committees having their membership chosen by the new Exec

Comm. This ExecComm will be responsive to students because each member was individually approved by a large part of the student body. With these reforms we will have student government functions done by a responsive, but not unwieldy, body of students who are not using their position to gain another one.

My purpose in running for UAP is to get into a position to bring about this new form of government.

Wake

(Continued from page 2)

which to wheedle and cajole the Almighty Administration.

No, the only thing that's ever succeeded in changing anything basic here has been student assertiveness. When students finally say, "Okay, I'm fed up with an endless round of meetings, committees and bullshit reports," and do whatever they want themselves, the power structure decides to accept reality and make it appear as if they're magnanimously granting the request. Or at least the Administration will grant concessions, to try to divert the students.

For instance, there was a Commons strike two years ago for voluntary Commons. The students involved, mostly in old Burton House, decided to act as if they were on voluntary Commons.

The Administration was so freaked out that they decided to grant transfers on Commons between dorms, eating at Twenty Chimneys, and a payment of about \$150 a term extra, for the "privilege" of not being on compulsory commons (in those dorms that have it). Of course, they didn't end compulsory commons, but they did give concessions.

Anyway, if we're elected, we're not going to promise anything except to use discretionary funds and what influence we have to help you do what you want, so you won't have to climb the rungs of hierarchy to get a project approved, to end compulsory commons, or anything else.



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Professionalism exhibited in philosophy

(Continued from page 1)

reveal the Council's position, since the group has not yet reached a final decision.

Six to eight years

Faculty within the philosophy section explained that the request stemmed from factors developing over the past six to eight years. During the first half of the sixties the humanities department attempted to attract teachers with professional interests in research and publications. As attitudes within the section shifted with the introduction of these new people, plans for a separate department were conceived. Departmental, rather than sectional, status figures prominently in the off-campus professional reputation of a faculty. Books, papers, and convention presentations are taken more seriously. Additionally, young post-graduates might be more attracted to a department.

Other factors include the fact that the philosophy section alone already offers a graduate program. Additionally, proponents of university status for MIT argue that separate, recognized, professional departments are the key to true intellectual status for the humanities faculty here. Anything less would relegate humanities to the role of a "service department."

Of the other three sections, only in music is there considerable sentiment for a separate department. Literature and history both contain sizable numbers of professors who came to MIT because they were attracted by the unified humanities department and its emphasis on undergraduate education. Additionally, one philosophy professor commented, there isn't quite so much of a demand for creative research in those departments as there is in philosophy. Even within those two

sections, though, opinions of professionalization and separate departments are divided.

'Young people'

Explained one professor, "A lot of young people working here came from graduate departments that stressed professional, high-calibre research. After this has been drummed into them for several years, they find it frustrating to teach freshman core courses. So they introduce Thucydides in an introductory subject, but the results aren't good." The split, then, cannot be divided along the lines of tenure / non-tenured or old / young. Even the other section heads are not committed to separate departments. Reached by *The Tech*, history director Robert MacMaster commented that he could "see no reason" for the history or literature sections following suit and applying for departmental status.

Close ties

As for what effect the proposed change would have, young professors in the Humanities department feared that the close ties now existing between the various departments would break down. The music faculty,

they explained, is pretty much off to itself, but professors from the other three sections mingle well, to the point of sharing office suites with teachers outside their discipline. Space in the Hermann Building is limited, and one faculty member forecast that overcrowding might prompt a newly-created philosophy section to volunteer to move elsewhere, destroying the close contact among the faculty.

Effects on education

Effects on education, particularly undergraduate education, are difficult to isolate. Some faculty speculated that a philosophy department freed from pressure from a central humanities authority might encourage a stricter adherence to traditional, professional teaching policies.

Currently, the philosophy section frowns, at least informally, on interdisciplinary courses and work, and stresses analytic research and publication. Many of the professors prefer working with graduate students to teaching undergraduates. Already the emphasis on professionalization has forced

one faculty member to seek a teaching assignment elsewhere.

Much of the section's present emphasis is readily visible in the current MIT catalogue. First, the philosophy section is roughly equal in number of faculty with the history and literature sections. The course offerings for undergraduates, however, differ markedly among the three disciplines. Literature and history list 38 and 45 undergraduate courses; philosophy lists 20 undergraduate courses and some two dozen graduate subjects.

The decision to set up a separate philosophy department is by no means finalized. MacMaster guessed that the request would be denied by the Academic Council; administration sources insisted the proposal was still a "live issue."

While the request to set up a separate philosophy department may well be only an administrative change, there seems to be little doubt among many humanities professors that the forces behind the application could influence the course of humanities education at MIT in the course of the next few years. The professional/educational discussion will undoubtedly continue within the department for years to come.

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Swimmers up mark to 7-5

Heading into the last dual meet of the season, the varsity swimming team upped their record to 7-5 on Wednesday with a win over Holy Cross. The easy 74-39 victory made it the sixth triumph in the last seven meets for the aquamen. Even though several of the top swimmers were competing in an unofficial capacity, the engineers managed to overwhelm the Holy Cross squad, winning almost every event.

The highlight of the meet was Bob Paster's new varsity record in the 1000 yard freestyle. His time of 11:01 marked the fifth time this season that the record has been broken. Sophomore Paster joins previous record-holders Larry Markel '71 and Ed Kavazanjian '73 as pacesetters in the event. Geof Morris '73 placed second in the race.

Al Efromson '74 and Ed Rich '72 were double winners for the Tech team, Efromson winning both the 200 and 500 yard

freestyle races, and Rich taking both diving events. In the 500, senior Dave James led practically the whole way, but was caught by Efromson at the end and finished second. Jim Knauer '72 took second behind Rich in both diving contests.

Freshman John Murray took first place honors in the fifty yard freestyle, while Kim Bierwert '72 and Ron Maloney '74 placed first and second in the individual medley. Pete Hadley '72 won the grueling 200 butterfly, with Dave James taking second.

IM ice playoffs underway

By Randy Young

On Wednesday, February 24, the Intramural Hockey League playoffs began, climaxing a season that started in December and that will end with the cham-

pionship finals on Monday, March 1. The teams have been seeded by IM hockey manager Joel Bergman and his assistants according to criteria including season's record, final standing in division, and the level of competition against which each team played during the regular season. Seeding will be conducted for the A-league playoffs only, with B-league pairings being made at random.

The playoff games will consist of three periods, each period twelve minutes in length. In the case of a tie at the end of regulation play, the teams will play sudden death overtime periods.

A-league first-round games were played on Wednesday and Thursday, February 24 and 25, while the first-round B games are scheduled for tomorrow morning. All semi-finals will be played on Sunday, with the finals scheduled for Monday night.

In the two A-league quarter-

The Tech Sports

Brown, Wilson head winter sports notes

With one more game to go, junior forward Harold Brown needs only four more points to reach the career mark of 1000 and join three other MIT players who have surpassed it. In the past two seasons Brown has accumulated 956, setting a sophomore record of 514 last year and averaging 20.6 points-per-game. The 1966 graduate of Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Missouri should break the all-time career scoring record next year; the present mark is 1457 points and was set by Dave Jansson in 1968.

Dave Wilson, of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, MIT's premier pole vaulter, finished the indoor dual meet season with a perfect slate of 7-0, and now is looking forward to the New England championships to be held at the University of Connecticut on February 27, and the IC4A Meet at Princeton on March 5 and 6. Last week against the University of New Hampshire, the sophomore aerialist set a new school record of 15-1, and followed it up with a field house record vault of 14'7 1/2" at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Going into Monday's meet against Harvard, the Tech fencing team sported a perfect 9-0 slate, only to see it fall at the hands of Crimson, 19-8. The engineers will have a chance for revenge on March 2.

Track downs Colby to end dual season

On Saturday, February 20, the varsity indoor track team finished its dual meet season with a 59-36 win over Colby College of Waterville, Maine.


Scott Peck '73 took the long jump with a leap of 21'9", as freshman Keith Killough followed in third place, jumping 19'5 1/2". Peck was MIT's only double winner; also winning the high jump with a 6-0 effort. Bob Tronnier '73 placed second in the event with a 5'8" jump.

Sophomore Brian Moore garnered Tech's only points in the shot put, taking first place with a toss of 49'2".

In the pole vault, sophomore Dave Wilson and junior Ed Rich took first and second respec-

tively, as Wilson set a new field house record with a vault of 14'7 1/2".

Tronnier and freshman Donald Wesson took first and third in the 60 yard high hurdles, Tronnier winning in a time of 7.7 seconds. Elliot Bordon '73 placed second in the 60 yard dash. Bob Myers '72 and John Kaufman '73 placed second and third in the mile, while George Kimball '72 took second in the 600. Terry Blumer '73 won the 2-mile in 9:49.3, followed by Rich Goldhor '72. Pat Sullivan '71 took second in the 1000, and the mile relay team of Killough, Borden, Kimball, and Jim Thompson '71 won the last event in 3:29.1.



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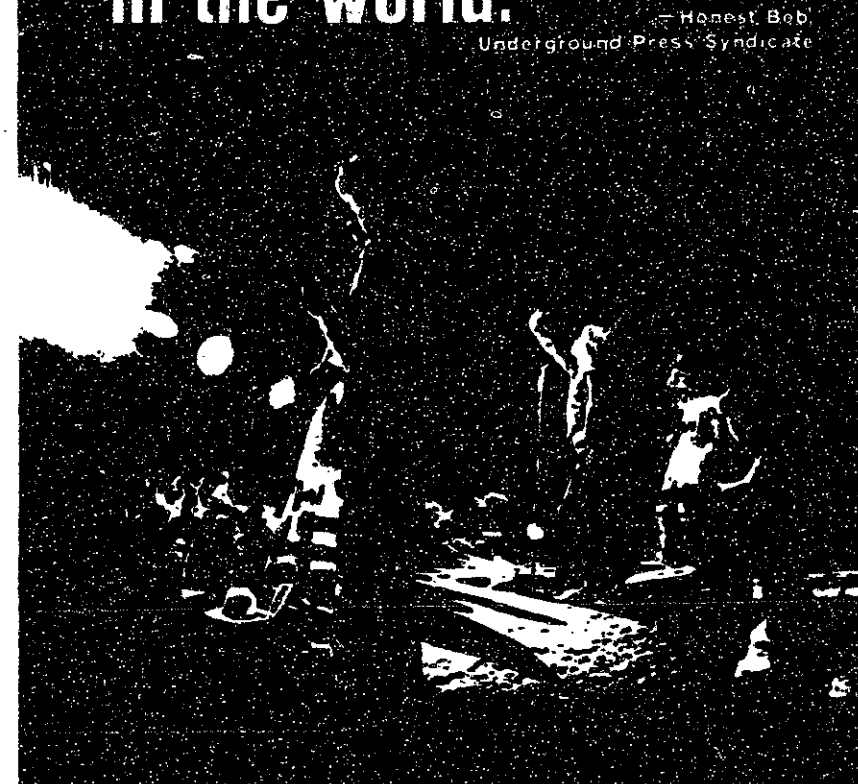
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